

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
From the 8th to the 16th of February, 1868.

The *Rafa Khaliack* of the 1st of January quoting some other native journal says that the Governor-General, viewing in a favorable light the arrangements made by the Maharajah of Ulwur for the government of his country, has made over the control of it to him, and removed the Agency from Ulwur.

The *Sadik-ool Ukkbar* of the 11th of January mentions, under the heading "Meerut," that some person unknown set himself up as "Meer Munshi of the Lieutenant-Governor's Ressalla," and after purchasing a good deal of valuable property, and engaging good men, he managed to make a bargain for some books at one of the Meerut printing presses, and through the medium of the Editor borrowed Rs. 400 upon a fraudulent note, and decamped. "When all was discovered, it was difficult for those who had been mixed up in these transactions to free themselves from the importunities of the creditors, and the would-be Meer Munshi is nowhere to be found."

The *Sholatore* of the 14th of January does not contain anything requiring special notice.

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar* of the 15th of January, under the heading "The light of fraud," publishes the following :— "Although in comparison with former times the Government is much more bound by law, still lying is found to prevail to a very great extent at the present time),—so much so in fact that all look upon it as criminal. When we reflect that punishment is looked upon in the same light both in Hindustan and England, what is the reason of this fancy for lying ? Doubtless it proceeds from ignorance and misunderstanding ; but although speaking the truth may give little or no hope of escape from punishment and disgrace attendant upon it, which they wish to avoid, still the causing of grief to the *hakim* causes disgrace and shame, and it is better to tell the truth even if punishment be awarded. Now, even cases in which there is truth and justice, and all honesty, do not meet with justice. Moreover it is necessary, even in such cases, that the operations should be *tahwil* (renovated) ; but against this theory those who speak the truth argue that the guilty ones sometimes receive their punishment, though they frequently, by means of fraud and lying, escape from earthly punishment ; and when such people discover that they can escape through such means, they may ask themselves why they should not practice them. But in the giving of false evidence all the blame does not rest upon Hindustanees—the law is also defective. Hindustanees are in the first instance compelled to tell lies, and it afterwards becomes a habit with them. Now this deserves reflection. What, is this defect in the law at a time when we are, without a leaning towards the law, and, generally speaking, looking upon the morals of the *hakim* as better than in former times ? The reason is this,—Allowing that officers investigate the cases to the fullest extent in their power, still they can never find out the actual truth ; and when this is the case, they become indifferent to further enquiry. Then what follows ? Their principal anxiety is concerning the appeal to higher authority, and what reply they may have to give, instead of thinking of the justice, they ought

to have given. Then, again, another defect is the incapability of some officers to enquire fully into cases ; for, although they learn the law, still the operations of the law as administered by them are deficient. Up to the present day the *hakim* depends entirely upon his friends and *aihikars* (clerks) for becoming acquainted with a case. Enough, it is clear that those upon whom he places such reliance cannot lose sight of their own interests. Clerks, &c., will only say as much as will steer them clear of the law ; and if by chance one who speaks the truth finds his way to the *hakim*, he will in a short time find himself out of place through the persecutions of his fellow-servants. The *hakims* of the present day do not, on any account, mix with the people sufficiently to enable them to find out the true state of affairs, which opportunities the *hakims* of former days always availed themselves of ; and although Mussulmans were of different caste, still those *hakims* formed such intimate acquaintance with them as enabled them to put a stop to lying," &c. The Editor is of opinion that much good might be gained to the cause of justice by the authorities mixing with the people of the country ; for "there can be no doubt that—if the *hakims* find out so much about their *ryuts* as to be able to distinguish the respectable from the disreputable, and if such experience is gained by their own personal exertions and not by hearsay—the result will not only further the ends of justice, but prove a means of exciting love and friendship in the hearts of the people ; as when the *hakims* become acquainted with those who are not worthy of belief, the power of the latter will be gone, they will be punished, and the example will deter others from committing similar crimes." The Editor concludes by giving it as his opinion that the only remedy for this state of things is for those in power to mix more freely with the people.

The *Ukmil-ool Ukbar* of the 15th of January, and the *Nas-seem Jounpore* of the 7th, do not call for special notice.

The *Oudh Ukbâr* of the 14th of January publishes Bokhara news. The writer states that his former statement to the effect that the Russian General had ordered the Shah of Bokhara not to remain at Samarkund, or to go about here and there, was quite correct. "After this order the General directed one of his officers to remain always with the Shah, and ordered such arrangements to be secretly made for his family that they might be weakened to such a degree of helplessness that they should not be able to go about, adding that if they did not obey his (the officer's) orders troops should be sent. The General then went to Samarkund—had an interview with the Shah, and gave him notice of the orders that had been issued. The Shah replied angrily, abused the General, and, had not the latter left at once, he would have been killed then and there. The Shah of Bokhara marched to Bokhara, and immediately the General went some six miles from Samarkund, and wrote to his General in command, who at once sent a force which he met at Samarkund, and went on to Bokhara. This force wished to kill the Shah; but where was he to be found? The troops have surrounded the palace, but the Shah is not to be found even in the private apartments. People say all sorts of things, but nothing seems certain. The Shah's artillery has fallen into the hands of the Russians."

A correspondent of this paper writes in praise of the state of Nahun, which is said to be well-managed, and in a flourishing condition. Among other improvements a carriage road is said to have been constructed in the hills at an elevation of six thousand feet. Another improvement is the construction of a *serai* (native hostelry) of masonry, with a door of brass, through which an elephant can pass (this is in the heart of the city). "Another *serai* has been built about ten miles from the city, and these are great works which reflect credit on the Maharajah, who is most energetic in the municipal arrangements of the city, cleaning tanks," &c., &c. The writer also alludes to some steam engines, and other machinery

of great power and weight, and concludes with the following:—
 “ The dress of the army has also been so improved that its fresh appearance brings water into the eyes of beholders.”

The *Indian Daily News* is quoted to the effect that “at a durbar or levee held at Government House, to which gentlemen generally go by chance, a gentleman of the Navy assaulted a Private Secretary of the Governor-General. He was at once seized, and, after this, the case being easily settled, he was put out of employment.”

The *Rohilkund Ukbar* of the 11th of January, after many extracts from English and other papers, offers some remarks upon the non-interference policy in Central Asian affairs. The Editor is of opinion that though this policy is much approved of by all, it is certain that if the British do not advance and plant their standard, the Russians will do so, and mix their boundary with Hindustan ; when the Afghans and Sikhs, who now display such loyalty, will show in other colours, and Heerat will be under the Afghans. “ For this reason,” adds the writer, “ it is right that the English Government should make peace with the *hakims* of Khotan and Yarkund, and then tell the Russians that these countries are under British protection, and should not therefore be interfered with. Let the Government make Abdul Ryhman Khan their friend, and aid him. The new *hakim* (Governor) of Yarkund is a very wise and clever man, and he has made great peace with the Maharajah Rundhere Singh.”

The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 15th of January, and the *Nocr-ool-Ubsar* of the same date, do not require particular notice.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 17th of January publishes Cabul news in the form of a Diary, much of which has already appeared. It relates chiefly to the raising of money by force from some, the transportation and imprisonment of others, rebellion and other troubles in the neighbourhood of Cabul.

The *Adeeb Hind* of the 17th of January does not require particular notice.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 18th of January after extracts notices that many zemindars have complained to the British Government against the Nawab of Rampore, who is said to exact a heavy amount of revenue from them. These villages are represented as those which the Nawab received from the British Government for good services rendered in the rebellion. "The Government Hind has forwarded the complaint to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for enquiry and report."

The *Nasseem Jounpore* of the 14th of January after extracts mentions the intention of the Government to destroy the Fort of *Muchee Bhowan*, and the construction of a new fort to the south of the city, in which fort barracks will be built. The writer says,—“The *Muchee Bhowan* Fort was built by the Shaikhs of Lucknow, and was taken possession of by the Nawab Saadut Ali about one hundred and forty years since. The buildings in the fort will remain as they are, and the residents whose houses are taken will receive others in lieu of them.”

The *Scientific Society's Journal* contains the usual amount of matter in English and Oordoo.

The *Sukhile Punjab* of the 15th of January publishes the letter of a correspondent at Bundaree complaining of the continual thefts—especially of cattle—that take place there and no trace of the stolen property, or the thieves, can be found. The writer continues,—“Five buffaloes in the Umballa District were taken by one Narain Sing,—a noted thief,—for whose capture plans have so often been laid. After stealing the buffaloes, this man left them with a zemindar in mouzah Hu-jooana, and ran away. The people in search went to that village, and finding them there captured the zemindar, and brought him to the thannah; but the actual thief could not be

found. The zemindar offered the Deputy Inspector Rs. 200 as *nazrana* (a present); but the Deputy Sahib took no notice of the offer, but sent the case up for trial." The Editor referring to this considers that it would be only becoming if Government gave the Inspector double the amount of the rejected bribe, in order that its servants might be encouraged to greater energy in the performance of their duty. The Deputy Inspector under notice is said to belong to the Jhelum District, and is a very respectable man. The above is given such publicity "for the purpose of encouraging others to be zealous in their work."

The *Naiya Rajisthan* of the 10th of January after extracts mentions a case of embezzlement by one Baboo Ameer Chund—a confidential assistant in the office of Lieutenant Brown, who had charge of the Department Public Works, or road-making in the district. The Baboo took leave to go to his home, and remained away on one pretence and another until some one informed against him, when he was captured at Noorpore with notes amounting to Rs. 1,700, and cash Rs. 80, upon him. A search of the other native officials was instituted, and several had money and property beyond what their position warranted, the result being that Baboo Brijbokun Lall, Baboo Ameer Chund, (2nd), and Baboo Ruttun Chund, were also made over to the Police, and lodged in Jail. On one of these, whose family were near, ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,000 were found, and some of those concerned used to spend from Rs. 5 to 7 per day." Other cases of embezzlement are also mentioned; and, it is added, that the sudden capture of the criminals, and the suspicion that others are concerned, has caused the disappearance of many others employed on the roads,—so that the works are at a stand still.

From Bhurtpore it is learnt that notwithstanding the statement that the Maharajah of Bhurtpore was to have assumed charge of his Estate at the commencement of the present year, there is now said to be some change in the arrange-

ments, but whether this is in consequence of the Maha-rajah preferring the management of an Agent or not is not known.

From Agra a correspondent is said to write concerning the Nazir of the Sudder Adawlut Soodoori, that at first he was looked upon as a most worthy man, but that his real character became known when the order arrived for him to be transferred to Cawnpore. When the accounts were examined a deficiency of Rs. 16,000 was found. "This money ought to have been sent to the Collectory ; but, owing to carelessness on the part of the Court Officers, it was not sent, but remained in his possession until he made it over to Jummun Lall and Kharatee Lall, Bankers, who have been for some time bankrupt," &c., &c. "When the matter came to light great confusion ensued. Jummun Lall, with great difficulty and hardship, sold his house for Rs. 6,000 and paid the Court, as did also others ; the affair is said to "create great excitement, and when the whole of the money is paid into the Court, the acts of the Nazir Sahib will be looked into."

The *Malwa Ukbar* of the 17th of January does not contain anything of importance.

The *Mujm-ool Bharain* of the 16th of January is also wanting in subjects of interest.

The *Ukbar Alum* of the 16th of January, noticing the appointment of a successor to the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond, says that "Sir W. Muir, who has been appointed Member of Council, in the room of Sir G. Yule, prefers this to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. The Editor adds that as this latter appointment is better, both as regards pay and position, he cannot understand why Sir W. Muir will not accept it ; but that in the same way the *Oudh Ukbar* declares that Sir R. Temple, who is about to be appoint-

ed Secretary, Foreign Department, only accepts that appointment on condition that if he does not like it, he may return to his old one of Resident. In the first case, it was strange that when Sir Richard Temple was Chief Commissioner of Nagpore, as that appointment was not inferior to that of Resident in comparison, but nearly equal to that of Lieutenant-Governor, why he accepted the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad? And now the pay of the Resident is higher than that of the Secretary, Foreign Department; and even the 'salute' is a gain. Why then has he preferred the latter appointment? When the Lieutenant-Governorship of Allahabad falls vacant, and if Sir W. Muir does not accept it, let us see who of all the Members of Council will fill it."

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 18th of January, the *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 17th, the *Moofeed-ool Anam* of the 16th, and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 18th, do not require particular notice.

The *Zea-col Ukbar* of the 20th of January after extracts from various sources refers—under the heading "Delhi—" to the "orders of the Sudder Board, which rule that Honorary Magistrates in each and every case shall write out the depositions with their own hands." The writer says that "now the real worth of these Honorary Magistrates will be made known."

The *Rampore Ukbar* of the 17th of January notices that the Maharajah of Benares is famous for his good Government; and that the Maharajah of Bhuttia, who is a minor, seeing the good arrangements of the Maharajah of Benares, has made over the management of his estates to him, until he himself is old enough to take charge of them; and that the British Government have, with much pleasure, consented to this arrangement. Further, the Rajah Krishna Bahadoor, Chief of Numkhoie, has come to the Maharajah of Benares for education," &c., &c.

The *Kaleid Ummeid* of the 17th of January publishes correspondence from Afghanistan, which appears to be only what has already been published. Heavy falls of snow would appear to have put a stop to all fighting. "Mudha Khan, agent of Shere Ali Khan, who was imprisoned at Cabul, had found an opportunity of escaping and came to Peshawur, with six horsemen fully armed."

"From Kohat a correspondent writes that Sirdar Jula-oodeen Khan, son-in-law of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, arrived at that place in sad plight, and that the English Government have supplied him with daily food. The Ameer Mahomed Azeem Khan has confiscated his property in Cabul. Verbal news given by people from Bameean states that the Sirdar Mahomed Ishmail Khan—a General of Ameer Azim Khan—is tyrannizing greatly over the people in the Doab, who are much distressed in consequence. The army plunder whole fields, and give all sorts of annoyance; Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, son of Shere Mahomed Khan, General of Shere Ali Khan's Army, is collecting men and supplies."

The *Oudh Ukbar* of the 21st of January comments upon articles in the *Doorbeen* and *Daily News* concerning the bad arrangements of the Dewanny Officers. The writer says that the want of good arrangements in the Zillah Courts is set forth in this article, and because the arguments set forth are very good, the translation is given as a reprint. "The writer says that the mismanagement prevailing in Mofussil Courts is chiefly due to the small pay of the *amla* (native officers); and every sensible person can see that the establishment of a *sultanut* depends upon the civil rule and revenue of the country; while the improvement of the country in each zillah depends upon a good *hakim* and *amla*. The English Government has worked this improvement by good government, but trustworthy men are not to be got on small pay. Formerly the services of men of little or no merit were entertained in the Hindustanee Courts, but more recently the

Government have only entertained good men on the promise of future promotion, and it ought to be understood that worth and merit should be on the same scale. It is certain that there are better arrangements under the High Court than there were formerly, but in consequence of the working of a case being in the hands of bribe-takers, from the commencement to the final decision, there must be mismanagement and evil doings of the *amla*; nor need it be wondered at that the *hakim* cannot fathom the truth of a case, nor can any blame be attached to him for this. The general complaint is that it frequently happens that defendants do not get notice of the real working or progress of a case, and even *ishtahars* (notices) do not always reach them. The person who takes the summons receives a bribe from the opposite party, and keeps back the summons. In this way heavy cases have been given in favor of the plaintiff, without the defendant even being present, and decrees have been given accordingly." The Editor remarks that although the summons is but a trifling matter, the case depends much upon it, and it therefore ought to be regarded as of more importance; and if the English Government desire to deal out justice in Hindustan, it is incumbent on that Government to appoint men of respectability and trust in such appointments as that of *piadas* (messengers). Another thing to be considered is that the pay of these messengers is so small that it is difficult to get good men to fill the appointments, and if the thefts committed by] these *piadas* is to be attributed to this cause, what must be the state of the *uhdadars* (officers) ?

The *Ukbar Unjumun* of the 18th of January, the *Julwatore* of the 21st, the *Rohilkund Ukbar* of the 18th, the *Sadik-ool Ukbar* of the 18th, and the *Rafa Khaliack* of the 15th, do not contain anything that requires particular notice.

[A paper in the *Gurmukhi* character has arrived during the week under notice in this report.]

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined
in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUB- LISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
1	Rafa Khaliack,	Shahjehanpore,	1868. Jany. 1st	1868. Jany. 17th
2	Sadik-ool Ukbar,	Bhawulpore, ...	„ 11th	„ 17th
3	Sholatore,	Cawnpore, ...	„ 14th	„ 17th
4	Nujm-ool Ukbar,	Meerut, ...	„ 15th	„ 17th
5	Ukmil-ool Ukbar,	Delhi, ...	„ 15th	„ 17th
6	Nasseem Jounpore,	Jounpore, ...	„ 7th	„ 17th
7	Oudh Ukbar,	Lucknow, ...	„ 14th	„ 18th
8	Rohilkund Ukbar,	Moradabad, ...	„ 11th	„ 19th
9	Khair Khwah Punjab,	Goojranwalla,	„ 15th	„ 19th
10	Noor-ool Ubsar,	Allahabad, ...	„ 15th	„ 19th
11	Lawrence Gazette,	Meerut, ...	„ 17th	„ 19th
12	Adeeb Hind,	Delhi, ...	„ 17th	„ 19th
13	Oordoo Delhi Gazette,	Agra, ...	„ 18th	„ 19th
14	Nasseem Jounpore,	Jounpore, ...	„ 14th	„ 20th
15	Scientific Society's Journal,	Allygurh, ...	„ 17th	„ 20th
16	Suhale Punjab,	Rawul Pindee,	„ 15th	„ 20th
17	Naiya Rajisthan,	Jeypore, ...	„ 10th	„ 21st
18	Malwa Ukbar,	Indore, ...	„ 7th	„ 21st
19	Mujm-ool Bharain,	Loodiana, ...	„ 16th	„ 21st
20	Ukbar Alum,	Meerut, ...	„ 16th	„ 21st
21	Koh-i-Noor,	Lahore, ...	„ 18th	„ 21st
22	Rahnoomai Punjab,	Sealkote, ...	„ 17th	„ 21st
23	Moofeed-ool Anam,	Futtehgurh, ...	„ 16th	„ 21st
24	Meerut Gazette,	Meerut, ...	„ 18th	„ 21st
25	Zea-ool Ukbar,	Delhi, ...	„ 20th	„ 21st
26	Rampore Ukbar,	Rampore, ...	„ 17th	„ 22nd
27	Kaleid Ummeid,	Lahore, ...	„ 17th	„ 22nd
28	Oudh Ukbar,	Lucknow, ...	„ 21st	„ 23rd
29	Ukbar Unjumun,	Ditto, ...	„ 18th	„ 23rd
30	Julwatore,	Meerut, ...	„ 21st	„ 23rd
31	Rohilkund Ukbar,	Moradabad, ...	„ 18th	„ 24th
32	Sadik-ool Ukbar,	Bhawulpore, ...	„ 18th	„ 24th
33	Rafa Khaliack,	Shahjehanpore,	„ 15th	„ 24th

(True translation,) }

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Translator of Selections from Vernacular
Newspapers, Upper India.

DELHI:
The 16th February, 1868. }